

and he is hereby authorized, as he may deem best calculated to secure the interests of the United States, to cause to be extended (with the assent of the sureties thereon, to all persons who have suffered loss of property by the late conflagration at that place,) the time of payment of all bonds heretofore given for duties as aforesaid, to periods not exceeding an average of three, four, and five years, from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds; or to allow the said bonds to be cancelled upon giving to the said collector new bonds, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the said collector, for the sums of the former bonds, respectively payable, in average periods of three, four and five years, from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up or cancelled as aforesaid. And the said collector is hereby authorized and directed to give up or cancel all such bonds upon the receipt of others described in this act;—which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with, in all respects, like other bonds which are taken by collectors for duties due to the United States: Provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the 17th day of the present month.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to such banks as he may select, as safe depositories of the public treasure, any surplus moneys of the government, or any part thereof, which may not be required for the public service, and to permit the same to remain in such banks for a period not exceeding twelve months from the passage of this act. Provided, that this section shall not interfere with any further regulation of Congress, concerning the collection, deposit, distribution or disbursement of the public moneys.

On motion of Mr. Slade, the house adjourned.

Wednesday Dec. 23. Mr John Q. Adams called the attention of the house to the subject of the president's message in relation to the northern boundary of Ohio.—It would be recollected, he said, that the subject was referred, ten days ago, to a select committee, at his instance, and the chair had done him the honor to appoint him chairman of that committee. Subsequently, a motion was made to reconsider the reference of the subject to a select committee. His object in rising was to give notice that, unless the question of reconsideration should be taken up and disposed of to-day, he should feel it his duty to call the committee together, for the purpose of proceeding to consider the subject referred to them.

The house resumed the consideration of the motion by which a memorial for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was referred, on Friday last, to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr Slade spoke more than two hours in opposition to the motion, and in favor of the immediate abolition of the slave trade, and the gradual abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr Garland, of Va. replied to Mr Slade. Mr Mann, of N. Y. called the previous question—which was sustained 137 against 71.

A reconsideration was then ordered, by yeas and nays, and carried—yeas 143, nays 61.

Mr Owens said, in consequence of the wide range which the debate had taken, he had determined to move to lay the petition on the table, with a view to prevent the continuance of the discussion upon the motion to commit. The same course he should pursue in regard to every similar petition which might be presented. His resolutions on the subject which he had indicated to the house, he would offer when the states were called for resolutions. He moved to lay the petition and the motion to commit on the table.

Mr Wise made a point of order. Had not the motion to reject precedence of the motion to lay on the table?

The chair said, no motion to reject was before the house, and the motion to lay on the table was not debatable.

Mr Wise called for the yeas and nays on the question, and they were ordered.

Decided in the affirmative—yeas 144, nays 67.

So the petition and the motion were ordered to lie on the table.

The house then adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 24. A good deal of time was expended in discussing to what committee the matters in dispute between Ohio and Michigan should be referred—some were for the committee on the judiciary, others on the territories, and a third party proposed a select committee. Nothing decided.

An election for chaplain, which on the 4th ballot resulted in the election of the Rev. Mr. Stockton as follows: For Mr S. 96, Mr. Constock 83, scattering 10. Adjourned.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

IN SENATE—DECEMBER 22.

Mr Prentiss offered the following resolution, which lies over for consideration.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving to the circuit courts of the United States original jurisdiction, exclusive of the district courts, of the process and proceedings prescribed by law for the repeal of patents for new and useful inventions and discoveries; and also of allowing an appeal to the Supreme Court, by writ of error or otherwise, from the judgment of any Circuit Court in any action brought for the violation or infringement of any right claimed under such patent.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the committee, ordered to be appointed on the message of the President, concerning the Ohio and Michigan controversy, when

the following Senators were appointed.

Mr Benton, Mr Wright, Mr Clayton, Mr Crittenden, and Mr Preston.

MONDAY, Dec. 28.

Among the memorials was one presented by Mr Wright from 125 citizens of N. York, in relation to the late fire in that city, praying relief, and specifying various ways in which it might be extended by Congress. After some remarks by Mr Wright.

Mr Webster said he hoped the memorial would be printed with all possible despatch, that the members of the senate might have an opportunity to read it. It appeared to be a long and reasoned paper, stating the grounds, both of right and expediency, on which relief, in the specified modes, was asked.

The memorial was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr Calhoun gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to regulate the deposits of the public money of the United States; a bill to change the Constitution of the United States; and a bill in relation to the mail, and for other purposes, which the reporter could not distinctly hear.

Several resolutions heretofore moved, and lying on the table, were considered and adopted.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to the appropriate committees.

The bill to change the organization of the general post office.

The bill providing for an increase of the corps of engineers.

The bill granting a quantity of land to the state of Missouri for internal improvements.

The joint resolution for supplying the members of the senate with newspapers, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After spending some time in Executive business the senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house resumed the consideration of the motions to refer to committees the message of the president transmitting the state constitution and other documents from the convention of Michigan, held for the purpose of forming a state government.

The Speaker stated the question to be, first, on the motion to refer the subject to the committee on territories; second, to refer it to the committee on the judiciary and last, to refer it to a select committee.

Referred to the committee on the judiciary. Yeas, 113—nays, 77.

## THE TELEGRAPH.

JANUARY 7.

### THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN BRETHREN CASE AND NEWELL.

Where or when will this matter end? Communications on the subject come from all quarters. There are not less than five now before us, one of which, alone, would occupy at least four columns of the Telegraph. Another is of tedious length. One of the writers calls loudly for an immediate termination of the affair, expressing it as his belief that more than five hundred of our subscribers would join in his request; but, in the course of his article, he has thrown himself into the ranks of one of the belligerent parties, so that if he should be allowed to strike, some antagonist would claim the privilege of returning the blow. Another pleads that the columns be kept open until the party with which he sympathizes has had further hearing. One of the articles is ostensibly a correction. Another is a correction of a correction. All the writers have said things directly calculated to call forth replies. All have shown themselves decided partisans, except one, and he is off from the subject.

The number of those who are eager to join the battle, is constantly increasing.—Who then shall decide when this widening breach has been made wide enough? When diverging rays will meet in a focus, then will this affair, conducted as it has been, come to a point. It is our aim to be fair, and to give controversialists, so far as is practicable, equal room in the Telegraph. The space occupied in our columns by brother Case and brother Newell is now nearly equal—so nearly that from hastily looking over we are at a loss to know which exceeds the other. Is it probable that, in this respect, there would be nearer a balance at any future period?

We cannot expect to please all. Is the deed right—will it prevent evil and promote good? ought to be the question, more than will it please this, that or the other person? Offence, however, must never be intentional or wanton. To have excluded this controversy entirely, when we commenced with the paper, might have offended. To put a stop to it now will probably offend. To allow its continuance, will certainly offend. In endeavoring to find duty, and to come to a conclusion for ourselves, the first question that occurs is this:—Will as much of the Telegraph as would be devoted to this controversy, in the case of its continuance, accomplish as much good as if occupied by some other matter that is thrown into our hands? Now if we may judge of the future by the past, the evidence before us would give place to the new series of Mr. Finney's forthcoming Lectures, promised in the New-York Evangelist. Plainly then, we feel very much inclined to propose that the papers before us, together with all others of tantamount importance on this subject, be "laid on the table," at least for the present. From all that is before us, it appears that the subject is exhausted.

VERMONT CHRONICLE.—This paper was formerly rampant in favor of the Colonization Society, and as warmly opposed to the Anti-Slavery Society. But, for some weeks past, it seems to have almost wholly lost its antipathy for the one, and its love for the other. Have the editors grown "weary in well-doing?" or is their prostrate scheme independent of their aid? or is it not so praiseworthy and important as it once was? or have they discovered that they have been in error? or is the Anti-Slavery Society any less objectionable than it was a year ago? Why this dubiousness—why this caution, on their part? Wonder whether there has not been "a pretty considerable" alteration in public sentiment in Vermont, in favor of the abolition cause? whether the State Colonization Society has not been annually depreciating in character and finances? & whether, if so, this resolves the problem respecting the equivocal course of the Chronicle? Perhaps our brother Murray, of the Brandon Telegraph, can tell us.—*Liberator*.

Answer:—The finances of the Colonization Society in Vermont, commencing with the time when the Liberator and the New England Anti-Slavery Society commenced disabusing the independent people of this State on that subject, have stood very much thus: In 1832, \$1453; in 1833, when the then senior editor of the Chronicle abjured the doctrine of human rights as set forth in the American Declaration of Independence, about \$700; in 1834, about \$360. We have seen no report for 1835, but presume the collection must have been trifling—probably too small to have any thing to spare for making public report.

As for the Chronicle, its present attitude is altogether unenviable. After all that paper's vilification of abolitionists, to be now galled on by conscience to make them such a defence as is contained in its late strictures on the President's Message; and still to lack the independence, or the courage, or the ingenuousness to come out and let the world know where it stands, at once exempts it from envy, and cuts it off from sympathy.

Mrs. PEAKE, of Randolph, who poisoned her family last fall, that her son-in-law died at the time, and that her husband and daughter-in-law are now sinking to the grave under the effects of the poison, is to be killed according to law, on the 26th of next month. O tempora! O Mores! Cui bono?

Humanity—Christianity—a compassionate Savior—all cry, forbear! Give the poor, pitiable wretch all the space for repentance that God will allow her. We feel solemnly bound to enter our remonstrance against this trifling with human life.

Lest we be misunderstood, it may be necessary to say here, that this is not designed as censure of the court for finding a verdict of "Guilty," for we have heard of but one mind on that point, and know not how any other verdict could have been found. Nor would we in any way countenance any violent infraction of law. But if there be any discretionary power that can lawfully mitigate this terrible punishment, we beg and pray for its immediate exercise. Then let this important subject be examined by the enlightened people of Vermont, before another case of the kind occurs, and see if there be not "a more excellent way."

So much was owed to conscience here. More on this subject soon. In the mean time, our readers are requested to go back and re-peruse a report on this subject, found in No. 8.

MR. O. S. MURRAY.

Sir—As you discountenance mobs and mobbing, and have heretofore come out on all occasions, the 26th of December last is not to be passed by without notice, if you hold fast your principles.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Brandon, Dec. 30, 1835.

We have heard, by the hearing of the ear, of a violent, disgraceful affray—a mob in miniature, to which "A Subscriber" probably alludes. If he will furnish us facts, for which he will be responsible, such comments as we deem proper shall not be wanting.—*Ed. Tel.*

Our friends who have favored us with valuable communications on the subject of slavery, must bear with us and be patient. They shall be heard as soon as possible. It is indispensable that we in some manner keep along a chain of the facts which the papers are constantly bringing us. The amount of this sort of matter that is continually pouring in, is overwhelming, and of paramount importance.

Why do not our other friends, who think less of the subject of slavery, write more for us than they do on other subjects which they deem more important? It cannot be for the want of talent. They will never be willing to grant that all the best talents are enlisted on the side of anti-slavery. Then they must acknowledge that there is something in the subject itself that stimulates to action—that moves the pen, the tongue, the intellect, the soul; and this acknowledged, they will of course exercise patience towards those whose pens are so prolific in the cause of the oppressed.

It is certain that we receive twice as many communications in the shape of letters, essays, and appeals, on this subject, as on any other. We can account for it in no other way, than as above intimated. It cannot, and shall not be said, that the Telegraph is partial, or one-sided—keeping closed doors

against other subjects, or against the other side of this subject. At our beginning the door was thrown open, and has been held wide open ever since. For ourselves, we are very well satisfied, as a general thing, with the character of communications received, and it is not known to us that our readers are not. If there are those who wish for something different, they have only to furnish us, either personally or by proxy, with such sound, well-written articles as they approve, and for which they will be responsible.

\*The exceptions have been noticed.

The following addresses itself to all societies, associations, denominations and classes of men:

From the Level.

A SHORT EPISTLE TO SOME OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

"It has been declared unto me that there are contentions among you. Now I beseech you, brethren, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you. Speak not evil one of another, brethren. If it be possible, live peaceably with all men. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good. See that ye fall not out by the way. The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God. If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, his man's religion is vain. Render not evil for evil, nor railing for railing, but contrariwise, blessing. Learn of me, (Jesus,) for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest to your souls. Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice; and be kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake has forgiven you. If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

"INCENDIARY PAPER RETURNED."—This is the label on the wrapper inclosing our 11th number, returned from the office of the Southern Baptist, Charleston, S. C. What then is an incendiary paper? Any paper that exposes the sin of American Slavery! When the Telegraph ceases to be an "incendiary paper," let it cease to be.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.—This is the new title of the monthly organ of the Board of Managers of the Baptist General Convention, hitherto the "American Baptist Magazine," Boston. The number of pages is less than formerly, but the size of the sheet is enlarged, so that the amount of matter is nearly the same. The price is reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 per annum.

AGENTS.—Dea. Erastus Parker is requested to act as Agent for the Telegraph in Waterbury; and Mr. Ansil Seaver, in Stowe and Sterling.

REV. JOHN IDE, of Waterbury, has received and accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the Church in Hinesburgh—his labors to commence in the latter place the first week in February. He requests his correspondents to direct accordingly.

Will some friend favor us with No. 1, No. 2, and No. 14 of the present volume of the Telegraph?

REVIVALS.

The Western Banner contains an account of a precious revival in the Methodist society, in Malone, N. Y., stating that there have been about 140 conversions, within 20 days.

Rev. Josiah F. Goodhue of Shoreham, gives an interesting and detailed account, in the last Chronicle, of a revival in Shoreham. He states that a protracted meeting, which continued sixteen days, ending Nov. 11th, resulted in the hopeful conversion of 200 souls—about 70 of whom, were from adjacent towns.

FOREIGN.

Mr Barton, Charge d' Affairs of the United States, at France, has demanded his passports homeward, and is probably on the way. So a special message, from the President to Congress, may be expected, on his arrival. There is too little aversion to war manifest, on either side.—There are about as many conjectures, as writers, in regard to the termination of the contention between the two governments.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A new post office has been recently established at Keelersville, Van Buren county, Michigan.—Eleazer H. Keeler Esq, late of this town, is post master.

"VINDEX" is informed that his article, written in October last, has just come to hand. It shall have a place soon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract from a letter received from brother WAIT of Fort Edmond, N. Y.

DEAR BROTHER:

I hope ere long to find time to let your readers know that I am not going back from the holy cause of reform. Suffice it to say, now, that I approve of your undaunted course of rebuking sin whenever and wherever you find it. This is the last year that I shall sustain any publication which will look on and see our country disgraced, and our dearest and most sacred rights trampled on, and not dare to rebuke the foul spirit.

Go on, my Brother, fearlessly, and the God of heaven will protect you.

A WAIT.

Indiew, Dec. 23, 1835.

## SUMMARY.

Matthias, the Prophet, has joined the Mormons.

The Antimasons of Pennsylvania have nominated Gen. Harrison for the next Presidency.

Rev. Octavius Winslow, of New-York, has taken the pastoral care of the second Baptist Church in the city of Brooklyn.

There are 567 students, of all classes, in Yale College. Theological, 63; Law, 31; Medical, 60; Literary, 413. In the Freshman Class alone, there are 135.

The Presbyterian Synod of Genesee Co. N. Y. have passed decided resolutions against slavery, petitioning the General Assembly of that denomination to take measures to rid their church of the foul sin.

The ladies of the Church and Society, of which Rev. J. K. Converse is pastor in Burlington, have contributed one hundred and fifty dollars to constitute him a life director of the American Bible Society.

Mr Clay left his seat in the Senate, Dec. 21, to bury his only daughter.

There was a terrible earthquake on the 29th of August, in Kassarich, ancient Cesarea and Cappadocia, which continued for seven successive hours. About 2000 houses were thrown down, and many lives were lost.

Two men have lately been convicted of arson, in Boston. The atrocious deed was committed under the influence of rum.

Oak and pine wood are \$7 50 per cord in New York—hickory, \$9 00.

The sales of land at Bronson, Michigan, during 6 months ending Oct. 1, 1835, amounted to \$652,794—making an average sale per month of \$108,790.—The sales of October exceeded those for the whole year of 1834, by \$35,000, being \$194,794.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Harrisburgh Intelligencer says:—The democratic anti-masonic convention went into a nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The following was the vote, each member voting as his name was called.

For President.

William H. Harrison, of Ohio, 89 votes.

Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, 29 votes.

Francis Granger, of New York, 3 votes.

For Vice President.

Francis Granger, of New York, 102 votes.

Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, 5 votes.

William Slade, of Vermont, 5 votes.

William A. Palmer, of Vermont 7 votes.

To FORM A VIGOROUS MIND.

Let every youth early settle it in his mind, that if he ever would be any thing, he has got to make himself; or in other words, to rise by personal application.—Let him always try his own strength, and try it effectually, before he is allowed to call upon Hercules. Put him first upon his own invention; send him back again and again to the resources of his own mind, and make him feel that there is nothing too hard for industry and perseverance to accomplish. In his early and timid flights, let him know that stronger pinions are near and ready to sustain him, but only in case of absolute necessity.—When in the rugged paths of science, and difficulties which he cannot surmount impede his progress, let him be helped over them; but never let him think of being led when he has power to walk without help; nor of carrying his ore to another's furnace, when he can melt it down in his own.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of Mrs. Peake, of Randolph, for the alleged crime of murder, by mingling arsenic in food given to a relative of the same name, took place at Chelsea last week, Judge Collamer presiding. The trial is understood to have excited much interest. Counsel for the State, Edmund Weston, Esq. and William Hebard, Esq.—for the prisoner, Wm. Upham, Esq. of this place. The Jury, in a few minutes after the case was committed to them brought in a verdict of GUILTY.

State Journal.

NOTICES.

BRANDON LYCEUM.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION, FRIDAY EVENING NEXT—

Were the first settlers of New-England justifiable in driving the Indians from the soil?

Meeting at the school-house, North of the Baptist Meeting-House.

By order,

Jas. T. BIRCHARD, Sec.

The Board of Directors of the Vermont Branch of the N. B. Education Society are hereby notified that the first quarterly meeting of the Board will be held at Brandon on Wednesday the 20th of January next, at one o'clock P.M. All Beneficiaries of the Board will please to make seasonable returns; and those who wish to make application to the Board are invited to attend the meeting.

J. M. Graves, Sec. §

Indiew, Dec. 23, 1835.

The public are hereby informed, that the next Term in the Male Department of the Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution will commence on Monday, the 18th of January next; and in the Female Department, on Monday, the 11th of April next. A genuine Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus having been recently obtained for the benefit of the Institution, the Term will commence under circumstances peculiarly advantageous.

By order, ISAAC F. MERRIAM, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution, will be held at the Chapel of the Institution, on the evening of Wednesday, the 20th January next.

ISAAC F. MERRIAM, Sec'y of the Board.

Brandon, Dec. 29, 1835.

A Literary Convention is to be held at Hinesburgh, on Wednesday 13th inst, for the purpose of discussing the subject of Education, & also for devising a plan by which to improve our Common School System.—Addresses are expected from Dr. Bates of Middlebury College, and Pres. Wheeler of Burlington College.—*State Journal*.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

John Bowker, \$1 50; Madison Bowker, 1 50; H. H. Hale, 1 50; Rev. Roswell Meers, 1 50; Rev. N. H. Downs, 1 50; Medad Baker, 1 50; Horatio Goodrich, 1 50; Truman Williams, 1 50; Isaac Y. Newton, 1 50; Wm. Hawkins, 1 50; Rev. Alva Sabin, 1 50; George Cutting, 2 00; John Oakes, 1 50; O. Crane, 1 50; S. S. Barney, 1 50; R. Rockwell, 1 50; Truman Galusha, 1 50; Rev. Archibald Wain, 2 00; James Vandosen, 2 00; Alfred Hovey, 2 00; Wm. Burnham, 1 00; M. J. Walker, 1 00;—Younglove Dixby, 0 88; 12 1-2 percent discount for postage, Lorrain Cuts, 2 00; Josephus Smith, 0 50; Jewett Boynton, 1 50; Harvey Bigelow, 1 50; Moses Pollard, 0 50; Joseph Green, 0 50; Nathan Parmenter, 2 00; Wm. Wolcott, 2 00; E. S. Newcomb, 1 50; Seth Town, 1 50; Joseph Barnes, Jr. 0 50; Lurana Newcomb, 50; Ansil Seaver, 0 50; Frederic Scofield, 0 77; Levi Bacon, 2 00;—Daniel Rowley, 0 50; Joseph Wright, 0 50; Israel Davis, 2 00; John R. Arnold, 1 00; E. Pillsbury, 0 50; Rev. Martin Grow, 2 00; John M. Scott, 2 00; Warner Durfee, 1 50; Silas Grove, 2 00; Levi Hazeltine, 1 50; James Barlow, 1 50; Dea. Isaac Fisher, 1 50; D. Cobb, 1 50; L. Farewell, 1 50; B. Pierce, 1 50; R. Harrington, 1 50; G. Persons, 1 50; S. Baker, 1 50; S. Barrett, 1 50.

The \$10, credited to the Agent in Cambridge, in No. 12, should have been to the following individuals:

Andrew Story, 1 50; Timothy Thompson, 1 50; Martin Reynolds, 1 50; Z. Ford, 1 50; John Walbridge, 1 50; J. N. Melendy, 1 50; Sophia Hill, 1 50.

MARRIED.

In Mount Holly, on the 3d ult. Mr. Hiram Knight to Miss Mary Bryant.—On the 24th ult. Mr. Joseph Elliot, of Roxbury, Mass. to Miss Leona Tucker, of the former place.

In Shoreham, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Josiah F. Goodhue, Mr. Edwin R. Mason, of Leicester, to Miss Lucinda M. Holbrook, of Shoreham.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday the 1st instant, SOPHIA ARVILLA, daughter and only child of John R. and Lydia Arnold, aged two years and four months.

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING in the Post Office, Brandon, Vt Jan. 1st, 1836.

B. Barlow Lewis Miller Augustus

Beardsley Ebenezer Moon Moses

Bayley Curtis N

Childs Peniel J. P

Cleugh Mary Pond Zebulon

Dwinnel James M Spafford Merrill

Fuller William Shorn Harry W

Goodnow Jonathan Thomas Zelina

Graw Nancy Tenney Arathusa

Gates Luther F 2 Washburn James

Hooker Davis Washburn Peter